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Rural District Council OF ST. THOMAS

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year

1962




Public Health Department,
31 Southernhay East,
EXETER.

July, 1963.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS

Tel. No. 54254/5/6

Public Health Department,
31 Southornhay East,
Exeter.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report together with the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Housing Officer, this being the sixteenth report I have had the honour to submit.

From a study of the statistical section it will be seen that the estimated resident population of the district has risen from 35,600 in 1961 to 35,940 in 1962.

The number of live births also increased from 542 in 1961 to 566 in 1962, this latter figure representing a standardised live birth rate of 18.1 which is practically the same as that for England and Wales as a whole (18.0).

The total number of deaths in the district was 471 which represents a standardised death rate of 9.7. This figure is quite appreciably lower than that for England and Wales (11.9). I am pleased to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes.

Reporting infectious diseases, there were only 12 cases of Whooping Cough and no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis. This surely speaks well for the efficiency of the immunisation against these diseases which is offered to and accepted by nearly all mothers for their infants.

On the 19th October, the Ministry of Health appointed your Medical Officer of Health as Medical Inspector under the "Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1962" and "The Aliens Order, 1953". These duties are, of course, in connection with Immigrants or aliens landing at the Exeter Airport.

Finally I should once again like to thank all members of the Council and the Staff for their help and co-operation shown to me during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

L.G. Anderson,

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

DR. L. G. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mr. K. C. BENHAM, Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

Mr. J. H. RICHARDS, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

Mr. G. C. HOPKINS, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MR. R. PICKFORD, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff

Miss R. Adams

Miss J. Till (left 30.11.62)

Miss N. K. White (commenced 3.12.62)

1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	114,603
Resident Population Mid-Year 1962 (as estimated by the Registrar General) ..	35,940
Rateable Hereditaments in the District (as at 1st April, 1962)	11,411
Domestic Dwellings only	10,124
Rateable value as at the 1st April, 1962 ..	£408,174
Product of a penny rate: 1962/63	£1805. 15s. 11d.
Estimated 1963/64	£4368 0s. 0d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS:

(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	269	261	530
Illegitimate	11	25	36
TOTAL	280	286	566

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	15.7
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	18.1
⁺ Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population England & Wales ..	18.0

(b) Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	-
TOTAL	6	5	11

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..	19.4
⁺ Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births England & Wales ..	18.1

(c) Deaths

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
236	235	471

Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	13.1
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	9.7
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population, England & Wales ..	11.9
Death from aternal causes	Nil

⁺Provisional figures, as estimated at 30th June, 1962.

(d) Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Illegitimate	Nil	1	1
Legitimate	8	4	12
TOTAL	8	5	13

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births 22.9
 Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, England & Wales .. 21.4

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population)

During 1962, 280 male and 286 female (total 566) babies were born. Compared with the previous year the total births showed an increase of 24. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 17.1, which was higher than that for England and Wales as a whole (18.0).

The total number of live births registered in England and Wales during 1962 was 840,557 which was 36,437 more than the total for 1961 and represented a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 18.0.

The live birth rates for St. Thomas R.D., and England and Wales during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
St. Thomas R.D.	14.02	14.3	14.4	13.4	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.7
Standardised	17.7	16.3	16.4	15.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.8	17.5	18.1
England & Wales	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 total live births)

Of the 566 children born during 1962, 36 were illegitimate, i.e., 6 more than in the previous year. The rate per 1,000 total live births was 63.6.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
St. Thomas R.D.	58.2	36.9	51.5	40.6	58.8	33.4	43.1	36.8	55.3	63.6

+ Provisional figures

5. STILL BIRTHS

(Rate per 1,000 total live and still births).

The number of still births which occurred during 1962, viz. 11 was 2 more than in the previous year, and the still birth rate of 19.4 was above that for England and Wales as a whole (18.1). The table below shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
St. Thomas R.D.	26.2	14.9	21.01	28.5	21.8	23.05	13.5	18.0	16.3	19.4
England & Wales	22.5	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1

6. DEATHS

(a) During the year of 1962, 471 persons normally resident in the Rural District died (236 males, 235 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 13.1, but when allowance for age and sex distribution has been made represents a "Standardised" death rate of 9.7. This rate is lower than that for 1961 and is lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (11.9). The following table shows the corrected and standardised death rates for the St. Thomas R.D. for the last 10 years as compared with the death rates for England and Wales:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Corrected	14.9	15.4	15.04	15.5	13.9	12.4	13.05	13.9	13.1	13.1
Standardised	12.5	12.7	12.6	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.7	9.7
England & Wales	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9

(b) Age at Death

The average age at death during 1962 was 69.8 and the table shows the average age at death during the last 10 years:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Males	66.4	65.2	68.1	69.1	66.8	66.2	68.7	67.9	66.8	66.4
Females	67.7	70.0	70.1	71.5	70.0	73.4	72.9	71.4	74.1	73.2
Both sexes	67.1	67.6	69.1	70.3	68.4	69.6	70.9	69.7	70.3	69.8
+ England M and Wales	67.1	67.3	67.6	67.5	67.8	67.7	67.9	68.0	68.2	
F	72.4	72.4	73.1	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.5	73.7	73.9	

+ Expectation of Life from Provisional Statistics for England and Wales for 1961.

It may be noted that 61 years ago in 1901 the expectation of life for a male child as 48.53 years and a female child 52.38. years.

(c) Causes of Death

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	6	-	6
Other forms	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3
Cancer:			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	6	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	-	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	25	12	37
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	4	8
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	40	64
Coronary disease (angina)	48	19	67
Hypertension with heart disease	1	8	9
Other heart disease	36	53	89
Other circulatory disease	6	14	20
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	13	23	36
Bronchitis	5	4	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	-	7
Congenital malformations	3	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	15	29
Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
All other accidents	6	10	16
Suicide	5	1	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	1	1
All causes	236	235	471

The most prevalent cause of death during 1962 was that of heart diseases (165 cases, 35.0% total deaths). Cancer was the cause in 72 cases (16.3% total deaths), and intra-cranial vascular lesions such as cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis as responsible for 64 deaths (13.6% total deaths.)

(d) Deaths due to Road Accidents

Male	4	Multiple injuries including fracture of the skull, being run over by a bus.
------	---	---

(e) Deaths due to other accidents

Male	81	Arterio Sclerosis - due to fall in which he bruised his head, death due to misadventure.
------	----	--

Male	2	Asphyxia due to obstruction of the nose and mouth by a cellophane bag. Accidental death.
------	---	--

Female	90	Asphyxia caused by the deceased collapsing face downwards on a bed. Myocardial Failure. Generalised Atherosclerosis. Accidental death.
--------	----	--

Female	86	Broncho Pneumonia. Fracture of the neck of the left femur. Death due to misadventure.
--------	----	---

Female	82	Broncho Pneumonia. Fracture of the neck of the left femur. Death due to misadventure.
--------	----	---

Male	18	Fracture of the skull and cerebral concussion. Death due to an accident.
------	----	--

(f) Deaths due to Suicide

Male	60	Poisoning by Potassium Cyanide.
------	----	---------------------------------

Male	57	Carbon Monoxide (coal gas) poisoning. Suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
------	----	--

Male	47	Barbiturate poisoning. Suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
------	----	---

Male	47	Drowning due to immersion in water. Inhalation of vomit. Took his own life.
------	----	---

Male	86	Asphyxia due to strangulation by hanging. Took his own life while the balance of his mind was disturbed.
------	----	--

Female	37	Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning. Took her own life.
--------	----	--

(g) Deaths due to Murder

Female 4 Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide
(coal gas) poisoning. Deceased
was unlawfully killed by a person
named - Murder - Inquest case.

(h) The following table ~~shows~~ the incidence of deaths at various age groups (from returns supplied by the local registrars of Births and Deaths).

	Males	Females	Total	Percentages
Under 1 year	8	5	13	2.8
1 and under 2 years	-	1	1	.21
2 +	2	1	3	.64
5 +	2	-	2	.42
10 +	2	-	2	.42
20 +	1	1	2	.42
30 +	3	4	7	1.48
40 +	9	6	15	3.2
50 +	22	13	35	7.4
60 +	66	34	100	21.2
70 +	62	70	132	28.0
80 +	54	81	135	28.6
90 +	5	19	24	5.0
100 +	-	-	-	-
All Ages	236	235	471	

7. INFANT MORTALITY

13 infants, 8 males and 5 females, under the age of 1 year died during 1962. This represents an infant mortality rate of 22.9 which is higher than that for England and Wales (21.4). The causes of the death of these infants were as follows:-

Female	2 Months	1. (a) Congenital spinal bifida and hydrocephalus.
Male	2 Hours	1. (a) Prematurity.
Male	1 Week	1. (a) Prematurity. 2. (a) Pneumonia.
Female	2 Days	1. (a) Prematurity.
Female	3 Weeks	1. (a) Congenital hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
Male	3 Days	1. (a) Intra cranial haemorrhage (b) Hydrocephalus. (c) Multiple congenital defects (including meningo-myelocoele and congenital foris cordis)
Male	4 Hours	1. (a) Hydrops foetalis (b) Rhesus incompatibility 2. (a) Prematurity.
Male	5 Hours	1. (a) Atelectasis (b) Prematurity (c) Birth wt. 4 lbs. 12 oz.
Female	a few months	1. (a) Inhalation of meconium (b) Intractable Asphyxia (c) Delay in second stage forceps delivery. 2. (a) Degenerate placenta
Male	3 Days	1. (a) Cerebral Anaemia (b) Prematurity
Female	1 Week	1. (a) Bronchopneumonia (b) Prematurity (c) Rhesus incompatibility
Male	12 Hours	1. (a) Anencephaly
Male	1 Week	1. (a) Broncho Pneumonia (b) Congenital myopathy of heart.

8. CANCER

The number of deaths from Cancer increased from 65 in 1961 to 72 in 1962, and in relation to the total number of deaths the rate per cent increased from 13. in 1961 to 15.2 in 1962.

The parts of the body affected are given in the following table:-

	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	5	6	11
Lung and Bronchus	11	-	11
Breast	-	9	9
Uterus	-	4	4
All other sites	25	12	37
Total	41	31	72

The incidence of death from cancer during the last 10 years is as follows:-

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Males	34	4	32	33	30	27	38	39	37	41
Females	31	33	32	37	36	28	43	47	28	31
Both sexes	65	72	64	70	75	55	81	86	65	72
Rate per 1,000 Resident Population	2.6	2.45	1.9	2.11	2.25	1.63	2.37	2.48	1.83	2.0

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1962, 222 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified, which is 177 less than in the previous year.

(a) Measles

159 cases of Measles occurred during the year, compared with 291 in 1961.

The seasonal incidence of measles in the St. Thomas Rural District and England and Wales as a whole was as follows:-

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Thomas	1	9	41	3	2	36	32	31	1	2	-	1
	51			41			64			3		
England & Wales	16,966			25,032			34,633			108,126		

(b) Whooping Cough

During 1962, 12 cases of Whooping Cough are notified, as compared with 51 in 1961.

(c) Scarlet Fever

7 cases occurred during 1962. The disease was of a mild type, and no cases were admitted to hospital.

(d) Diphtheria

For the 12th consecutive year, there has been no cases of Diphtheria notified.

(e) Poliomyelitis

Again no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

(f) Tabular Statements of Infectious Diseases

The incidence during 1962 of the various notifiable infectious diseases is tabulated hereunder:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Institutional cases included in Col. 2	Cases admitted to hospital
Measles	159	-	-
Whooping Cough	12	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-
Dysentery	28	-	1
Pneumonia	7	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1
Castro-Enteritis	2	-	1
Erysipelas	2	-	2
TOTAL	222	-	5

(g) The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age:-

Disease	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	Age Unknown	Total
Measles	2	3	16	8	23	86	16	2	2	-	-	-	1	159
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	1	4	9	-	2	-	-	-	11	23
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
Gastro- Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	2	4	19	9	27	100	28	5	4	-	6	4	14	222

(h) The following table shows the incidence (numbers notified) of various infectious diseases during the last ten years:-

Disease	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Measles	644	62	283	424	67	302	180	539	291	159
Whooping Cough	134	154	46	107	68	53	12	23	51	12
Scarlet Fever	14	19	15	9	32	17	39	38	7	7
Dysentery	15	3	1	2	14	1	1	44	15	23
Pneumonia	23	31	43	21	30	33	28	12	13	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	2	1	3	-	2	-	1	1
Erysipelas	4	-	4	2	5	-	1	2	-	2
Food Poisoning	4	3	9	8	5	3	4	8	7	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-
Polio-myelitis	5	1	10	1	29	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
Para-typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	901	255	418	575	253	418	275	673	399	222

10. TUBERCULOSIS

During 1962, 20 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, (9 males and 11 females). The majority (17) of these cases were clinically tuberculosis of the lungs, and the remainder (3) tuberculosis of the other parts of the body.

On receipt of a notification of Tuberculosis the housing conditions milk supply etc., are investigated in collaboration with the Chest Physician, and where necessary the appropriate recommendations are made to the Housing Committee.

The age distribution of new cases, localisation of the disease and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1962 were as follows:-

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 +	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 +	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 +	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total All ages	9	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	17		3		-		-	
	20				Nil			

The incidence of all cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1953 - 1962 is given in the following table:-

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
PULMONARY	M	17	14	19	21	20	21	14	11	9	9
	F	11	19	9	14	15	10	6	8	2	8
Non-Pulmonary	M	1	-	1	2	4	3	3	2	1	-
	F	6	10	5	-	1	3	3	1	2	3
Total		35	43	34	37	40	37	26	22	14	20

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis during 1962 per 1,000 estimated resident population was 0.77, but no deaths occurred from these new cases during the year. It should be remembered, however, that there are two large mental hospitals in the area, and that of the 20 Tuberculosis cases notified during the year, 8 were notified from these institutions, but no deaths occurred amongst institutional cases.

11. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT:

The Health Services provided in the District are briefly set out below:-

(a) HOSPITAL

(i) General

The Rural District is well served by the following hospitals:-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East, Exeter.
(Tel. No. 59261) 322 beds.
2. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter.
(Tel. No. 76481) 178 beds (including 27 parttime)
3. Exeter City Hospital, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
(Tel. No. 77351) 265 beds.
4. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Puckerrill Lane, Exeter.
(Tel. No. 54217) 115 beds.
5. West of England Eye Infirmary, Macdalen Street, Exeter.
(Tel. No. 73183) 62 beds. (2 private & 2 isolation)
6. Exmouth Cottage Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth.
(Tel. No. 4381) 45 beds.
7. Budleigh Salterton Cottage Hospital.
(Tel. No. 20) 21 beds.

The plastic surgery centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital on the 2nd Thursday in alternate months from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon and Mr. Bodenham of the S. W. Regional Hospital Board attend.

(ii) Maternity

1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter. - 10 beds.
2. Exeter City Hospital (approximately 41 beds,) 15 cots.
3. Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital for complicated or difficult cases.

(iii) Isolation

Cases of Infectious Diseases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Chipton, Exeter (Tel. No. Exeter 67158) as in previous years. I should like to express my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by Dr. R.P. Lloyd, the Resident Physician, and the Staff of the Hospital.

(iv) Small pox

A smallpox hospital of 28 beds at Upton Pyne administered by the Regional Hospital Board is available in case of need (Tel. No. Stoke Canon 207).

So far as the Rural District of St. Thomas is concerned, the consultants who may be called upon to assist in the diagnosis of smallpox are as follows:-

(1) East Devon

Dr. E.J.G. Wallace, Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth, Dorset.
(Tel. No. Weymouth 1645 and 16 - Home 1513)

(2) Cornwall & Devon to the River Exe

Dr. W.H. St. John-Brookes, West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance.
(Tel. No. 2332)

(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES:

Bacteriological and serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter, their address being Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter. (Tel. No. Exeter 54959) under the direction of Dr. D. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

(c) VENEREAL DISEASE

Under the present scheme, free advice and treatment are available to all persons at the following centre:-

<u>EXETER</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital	Mon. 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon. 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. 3 - 4 p.m.

(d) CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Under the Devon County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme Infant Welfare Centres were held during the year at the following centres:-

- (i) The Primary School, Alphington, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month, from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. attended by Dr. Archer.
- (ii) Broadclyst - Assembly Hall, County Primary School, on 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., attended by Dr. Archer.
- (iii) The Memorial Hall, Topsham, on the 2nd and 4th Thursday from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., attended by Dr. Archer.
- (iv) The America Hall, Pinhoe, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Dr. Archer attends the 1st Tuesday of each month.

During 1962 the following attendances were made:-

Parish	Infants	1 - 5 years
Alphington	142	140
Broadclyst	233	94
Topsham	502	176
Pinhoe	494	227

1. SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The position regarding slaughterhouses is the same as reported last year, except that the slaughterhouse attached to a hospital, which did not comply with the constructional regulations of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, ceased being used in October this year.

The one slaughterhouse mentioned in my last annual report in which the walls and floors were unsatisfactory had them completely re-cemented early in the year and the premises are now satisfactory.

The largest slaughterhouse in the district installed fluorescent lighting over the pig inspection bays and has greatly improved the artificial lighting.

We had considerable difficulty in this slaughterhouse with the unsatisfactory protective clothing worn by the employees and as a result of representation made by this department, the firm has now accepted responsibility for providing and laundering all the protective clothing.

2. MEAT INSPECTION

There is no doubt that meat inspection duties place a great strain on the work of the department to maintain the inspection of all animals killed and necessitated 1,259 visits to slaughterhouses. All through the summer, Messrs. Eastmans killed on Sundays and this necessitated two inspectors being present at the slaughterhouse on Monday mornings. Since September they have killed on Saturdays and inspection has to be carried out on that day in spite of a five day week. This means that one of the staff has to be on duty every third Saturday.

The total number of animals slaughtered was 31,437 a decrease of 195 over 1961 but based on the Ministry's units, this represents 126,732 units an increase of 8,681 over the previous year. As will be seen from Table A, the number of sheep killed decreased by 1,991 and calves by 23, but cattle and cows have increased by 759 and 1,275 respectively and pigs by 1,060. This is the first year since 1958 that the number of cows slaughtered has increased. Each year since 1954 the number of pigs killed has increased.

A. Animals slaughtered and inspected during 1962 with comparative figures for 1961:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Total number killed						
1962	3937	2105	550	11835	13010	31437
1961	4453	830	573	13826	11950	31632
No. killed at East- mans only - 1962	3131	2104	454	9404	10669	25762
1961	3717	826	508	11183	10907	27141
No. inspected - 1962	3937	2105	550	11835	13010	31437
1961	4453	830	573	13826	11950	31632

The number of beef carcasses found to have part or parts affected with tuberculosis was eight, a decrease of 7 over the previous year, of this number 7 were cows. No carcasses of beef or veal were affected with generalised tuberculosis, the last occasion being in 1958.

No pig carcasses were affected with generalised tuberculosis. Of the pigs slaughtered 615 were affected with localised tuberculosis, mainly in the head, which gives a percentage of 4.07% slightly more than last year as will be seen in Table B.

B. Percentage of animals infected with Tuberculosis since 1956:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cattle other than cows.	3.9	2.0	0.48	0.14	00.31	.02
Cows	15.2	6.5	1.4	0.42	0.13	0.33
Calves	0.28	0.1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pigs	6.80	5.6	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.7

A total of 63 carcasses were found to be unfit for human consumption an increase of 2 over 1961 and the reasons for condemnation are set out in Table D.

Of the 6,042 cattle killed, 132 were found to be affected with cysticercous bovis, but in only two cases, a heifer and a steer, were the cysts viable. This number is 34 more than last year and the percentage again increased from 1.8% to 2.16%.

C. Details of Animals condemned and destroyed:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	2	22	37
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	1980	1770	18	1766	4191
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	50.03%	84.1%	3.28%	14.9%	39.0%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	7	-	-	618
Percentage of the number affected with Tuberculosis	0.02%	0.33%	-	-	4.7%

D. Causes for condemnation of whole carcasses:-

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Diffuse Phlebitis & Peritonitis	-	-	-	20
Septic pleurisy	-	-	6	2
Septicaemia	-	-	2	1
Chronic pleurisy & Peritonitis	-	-	-	1
Septic Mastitis	1	-	1	1
Toxaemia	-	-	3	3
Fever	-	-	2	3
Immaturity	-	1	-	-
Generalised Oedema	-	-	-	1
Moribund & Fevered	-	-	3	1
Pathological Emaciation	-	-	-	1
Malignant Tumours	-	-	-	1
Generalised Dropsy	-	-	1	-
Black Udder	-	-	1	-
Acute Septic Pneumonia	-	-	1	-
Enteritis - Septic	-	-	1	-
Pyæmia	1	-	-	2
Emaciation & Oedema	-	1	1	-
TOTAL	2	2	22	37

E. Analysis of carcasses and organs condemned and destroyed:-

Part Condemned	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole Carcasses	2	2	22	37
Heads and Tongues	210	-	8	582
Lungs	456	3	92	2004
Livers	1644	2	1521	1128
Part Livers	1387	-	2	1
Kidneys	89	21	14	342
Hearts	186	-	4	173
Flanks	4	-	6	2
Mesentery	39	-	-	4
Spleens	148	-	-	9
Hindquarter	-	-	-	10
Forequarters	-	-	2	8
Skirts	250	1	-	-
Trimnings	1	-	-	-
Butt and Rump	1	-	-	-
Plucks	-	-	85	290
Neck and Breast	-	-	2	-
Hindknuckles	-	-	-	15
Foreknuckles	2	-	2	3
Loins	1	-	-	1
Legs	2	-	1	11
Shoulders	-	-	-	3
Trotters.	-	-	-	2
Lard	-	-	-	6
Briskets	2	-	-	-
Ribs	1	-	-	-
Stomachs	-	-	-	5

3. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

The following table shows the amount of other food stuff condemned.

Foodstuffs condemned	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Oz
Tins: 405	17	2	21	6
Bacon:	-	-	24	2
Ham:	-	1	7	6
Cheese:	-	-	20	-

4. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number of food premises and the visits made. It has not been possible to give as much attention to inspecting the hygiene of food premises as desirable, but the number of visits paid shows an increase over the previous year.

Premises	No. in District	No. of inspections made
Grocers, greengrocers and general stores	115	95
Bakehouses	13	17
Butchers' shops	15	83
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages etc.	30	60
Slaughterhouses	3	1259
Fish Shops (Wet and Dried Fish)	5	5
Canteens (School and works)	25	6
Restaurants, Cafes and Hotels	49	23
Public Houses	76	45
Food Preparation Rooms	11	50
Confectioners	12	8
Dried Fish Shops	7	4

The following shows the improvements carried out to food premises as a result of action by this department.

1. General Stores -- Locker for clothing provided.
2. General Stores -- Store-room cleansed.
3. Greengrocers -- Washing facilities and sanitary accommodation provided.
4. New butchers' shop -- Ventilation provided.
5. New grocery and ice-cream shop -- Ventilation provided.
6. Food preparing premises -- New chopping block and washing facilities provided.
7. Cafe -- premises cleansed and washing facilities improved.

A block of temporary shops occupied by a butcher and a grocer who also sells ice-cream and milk, and a baker at a holiday camp site, were replaced by permanent buildings. It was found that the ventilation provided to the new premises was inadequate and after drawing the occupiers' attention to this it was rectified. A new cafe

was also built at this site and replaced a very unsatisfactory one on an adjoining site, which had given the department much concern over the years. The new cafe also included a fish and chip fryer, replacing a caravan which had been used for this purpose for many years.

A new fried fish shop commenced business during the year and apart from minor items the premises were satisfactory.

5. ICE-CREAM

During the year 6 new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream bringing the total to 160, but 6 ceased to sell.

Of the 51 samples taken 42 were Grade 1, 8 Grade 2, and one test was void. These results show an improvement over last year when two samples were placed in Grade 3 and 4 respectively.

6. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

In July we were informed by the Chief Public Health Inspector of the City that a sample of milk taken from a retailer in the City, but whose farm is situated in this district, was found to be positive with brucella abortus (the causative agent of Undulant fever in humans) and that the City Medical Officer of Health had issued a notice prohibiting the sale of milk, unless pasteurised, from this farm, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. As some milk was also sold in this district, a similar notice was served on the farmer by this Council and arrangements made for the milk to be pasteurised at a large dairy in this district. All Medical Practitioners in this district were circulated regarding this matter.

The District Public Health Inspector visited the farm with a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and took individual samples from every cow and three were found to be infected. The former notice was withdrawn and amended to include only the three infected cows. On 17th August the latter notice was also withdrawn.

It was arranged with the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Starcross that they would carry out a series of tests over twelve months, sampling each cow two months after calving and for this department to take a bulk sample of milk every two months up to the end of the year all the samples were negative.

Number of milk distributors in the District					
(of which 10 have premises outside the district)	..	..	..	..	38
Number of dairies in the District	..	..	..	..	20
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	22
Number of producer/retailers	..	..	..	..	178

7. HOUSING

During the year 39 houses were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation and were dealt with, together with those deferred from last year, as shown in the following table.

Houses reported as being unfit	39
Demolition Orders made	20
Closing Orders made	12
Undertakings accepted	11
Number deferred	14
Houses demolished	5
Houses repaired and made fit as a result of	
a). formal action	4
b). informal action and voluntary ..	49
Number of visits to houses	338
Re-inspections	548

During the year 53 houses have been made fit, of this number 9 were on the list of unfit houses and 29 obtained assistance by means of a Standard or Discretionary Grant.

The number of houses dealt with during the year shows a decrease compared with previous years. This is due to the fact that the houses in need of urgent action have been reported in previous years and we are now left with those that are not in such urgent need. Also the number reported has been purposely reduced as insufficient Council houses have been built to re-house the families from unfit houses.

It does appear that the need is for old peoples accommodation as many of the houses which are left to be dealt with are occupied by the elderly.

One application was received for payment for a well-maintained house under section 30 of the Housing Act, 1957, but this was refused as the occupier vacated the premises prior to the making of a Demolition Order as it was in a very dangerous condition.

8. CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

During the year there were three applications for a Certificate of Disrepair and all three were issued. The work required to one of the properties was carried out and the certificate cancelled.

It was necessary to serve a statutory notice in respect of another of these houses as the roof was leaking badly and although the work was carried out the owner has not applied for the certificate to be cancelled.

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications received shows an increase from 118 to 135 made up of 85 Standard Grants and 48 Discretionary Grants. The total number of grants now approved 770.

Standard Grants

Number of applications received	85
Number of applications approved	72
Number of applications refused	-
Number pending at end of year	10
Number of applications withdrawn	2
Transferred to Discretionary Grant	1
Number completed during the year	54
Total cost of schemes completed during the year	£18,061.11.3.
Total amount paid in grants during the year	£7,033.16.-.

Discretionary Grants

Number of applications received	48
Number of applications approved	43
Number of applications refused	1
Number of applications withdrawn	1
Number pending at end of year	3
Total estimated expenditure on above applications	£35,522.14.1.
Total expenditure on improvements	£32,337. 5.8.
Total amount grantable	£13,642. --.-.
Number of schemes completed during the year	40
Amount paid in grants for the above schemes	£12,930. --.-.

The one Discretionary Grant was refused as the work was not eligible and this was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The whole of the building inspection of houses where a grant is given is supervised by this department to obviate two departments visiting the same property. The following table shows the number of visits for building inspection purposes. The visits also show an increase over last year.

Foundations	38
Work in progress	438
Drainage	144.
.. Completions	84

The following table shows the number of amenities provided by Discretionary and Standard grants during the year.

Hot water supplies	Wash Basins	Baths	W.C.'s	Larders	New drainage systems	Sinks
91	84	91	80	69	67	51

10. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 and 1961

Under this Act various repairs to houses are dealt with, as well as unsatisfactory drainage, water supply and offensive accumulations. The following table shows the work under this heading

Number of complaints made	67
Number requiring no action	8
Number of premises inspected	91
Number of re-inspections	337
Number of informal notices served ..	73
Number of informal notices complied with	21
Number of Statutory Notices served ..	10
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	4
Number of verminous premises inspected	6
Number of disinfestations carried out	2

Of the 73 informal notices served, 33 required repairs to houses, 32 to remedy defective drainage, 4 to provide satisfactory water supplies, 3 to provide satisfactory sanitary accommodation and 3 regarding offensive accumulations.

The Council agreed during the year to adopt a policy of replacing earth closets with water closets under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but to consider each application in the light of its individual circumstances.

The Council resolved to serve such notices on two houses during the year but the work of conversion was carried out before the notices were served.

In March the Council made Byelaws for controlling hairdressing establishments under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

11. DRAINAGE

To encourage owners to connect their properties to the new sewers which will shortly become available in the Otter Valley and Stoke Canon-Rewe areas, the Council adopted the following policy.

1. To lay a branch from the sewer to the boundary of all premises free of charge.

2. Where the existing drainage system is satisfactory to connect to the sewer at a standard charge of £20.0.0. but if the sewer is laid within the curtilage of the property £7.10.0., subject in each case to a maximum distance of 100ft.

3. If the sewer passes through the line of the existing satisfactory drainage system, either in the highway or within the curtilage of the property, to connect the premises free of charge.

4. If it is necessary for an inspection chamber to be provided on the system so that a connection can be made at this point and if it entails re-construction of this chamber a standard charge of £10 is made, in addition to those shown above.

A survey of all properties on the line of the new sewers in these areas was commenced by this Department in the autumn but will take some time to complete. During the course of the survey it was found that these charges did not cover all the many difficulties that arise and a small sub-committee with power to act was appointed. This sub-committee met on several occasions and was found to be a great advantage.

The Water and Sewerage Committee instructed me to carry out a survey of the drainage arrangements of houses in Back Lane, Newton Poppleford, to ascertain if there was a need for a sewer to serve this area. There are 15 houses and a sports pavilion in the area all discharging to septic tanks and 12 were causing a nuisance. It was recommended to this Committee that a sewer be provided and this was subsequently agreed by the Council.

At the end of the year the survey had been completed in Newton Poppleford, Harpford, Stoke Canon and Rewe and the following table shows the position:-

	<u>Septic Tanks</u>	<u>W.C.s</u>	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory drainage</u>	<u>Bucket Closets</u>
Newton Poppleford	123	125	117	41	58
Harpford	11	18	18	3	3
Stoke Canon	28	28	26	47	47
Rewe	31	31	30	10	10

I would point out that in the main all the septic tanks were causing a nuisance by the disposal of their effluent.

With a very few exceptions, the owners agreed to connect their premises to the new sewers and these were then notified to the Clerk of the Council who sent the necessary agreement form for signing.

Work carried out during the year:-

Premises connected to the sewer	2
Pail closets converted to water closets ..	29
Miscellaneous drainage works	34
Number of visits in connection with drainage	771
Number of notices served to remedy defective drainage	30
Number complied with	12

12. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

(a) Caravans

During the year 34 new applications were received for Site Licences and were dealt with as shown in the following table:-

Number of applications received	34
Number of site licences granted	20
Number of site licences refused	6
Number pending at the end of the year .. .	7
Number withdrawn	1

One application was withdrawn as the caravan was sited within the curtilage of the house and as its use was incidental to the enjoyment of the amenities, it was exempt from a Site Licence.

It was mentioned in last year's report that the tenants of one large residential site had complained to the Council of the unsatisfactory conditions of the roads, drainage and amenities provided.

The Council agreed to take proceedings against the owner of the site if the conditions attached to the site licence were not complied with within six months. Before proceedings could be taken the ownership changed hands. A considerable amount of work has taken place on this site during the year and further work is still required.

The department carried out the annual survey of caravans and tents in August on behalf of the Planning Department of the Devon County Council and the following is the result of the survey:-

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Caravans</u>		<u>Tents</u>	
	<u>Static Holiday</u>	<u>Mobile</u>	<u>Organised</u>	<u>Casual</u>
655	359	53	95	183

A total of 355 visits were made to caravan sites during the year.

(b) Tents

No new applications for a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1935 were received during the year. There are only two licensed sites in the district.

The larger of these installed flush W.C.'s with wash hand basins for both males and females, taps and drainage points during the year. This greatly improved the facilities at the site but it was found on several occasions that the new toilet blocks have been grossly misused by people on the site, although no such misuse was found on the adjoining larger caravan site. A total of 42 visits were made to tented sites during the year.

13. WATER SUPPLIES

The result of all the samples taken for bacteriological analysis during 1962 are tabulated below:-

Class	Bore	River	Land Spring	Private well Supplies	Mains	
					North Devon Water Board	Public Health Department
Very satisfactory	-	-	1	3	-	-
Satisfactory	-	-	-	6	9	2
Doubtful	-	-	-	2	-	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-	1	2	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	2	13	9	4

The 2 unsatisfactory samples from a mains supply were at Ashcombe. The water is supplied by an adjoining authority and over a period we have had a number of unsatisfactory samples.

The authority concerned were requested to chlorinate the supply which has now been done and subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

14. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of visits to cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning are shown in the following table:-

Enquiries made in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food poisoning etc.	61
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	27
Visits re disinfections	2
Number of houses fumigated	-

15. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

One complaint was received of a smoke nuisance caused by a small holder burning refuse from the deep litter houses, which was affecting adjoining properties. The occupier was interviewed and ceased burning his refuse immediately.

16. DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The Council continued to administer this Order by delegation from the Devon County Council. No new licences were issued during the year and the number in force is 22. It was only possible to make 7 visits to these premises.

17. AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

The survey under this Act was continued during the year and the following table shows the present position:-

	1962	1961	TOTAL
Number of holdings inspected	127	79	206
Number satisfactory	111	72	183
Number unsatisfactory	16	7	23
Number of notices served	5	6	11

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section embraces Refuse Collection throughout the district, street sweeping in the principal villages, the collection of litter, emptying of litter bins and baskets in the villages and on main and trunk roads, and the disposal of such refuse, litter and street sweepings.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The amount of refuse to be collected increases rapidly almost week by week for several reasons, growth of district, more pre-packaging of commodities and the fact that householders put out for collection just everything they wish to get rid of irrespective of whether it is really household refuse or not and this tendency is increasing.

In this year more than ever before I have received more complaints regarding out type of collection i.e. "kerbside," this is no doubt due in the main to an influx of new residents who have been used to a "back door" collection in their previous residences in some other area, and partly due to the talk regarding boundary revision and the fact that the bigger authorities do have such a "back door" system of collection.

If there is a particular reason such as age, infirmity or other medical grounds we do on request adopt the "back door" principle, this occurs in a few cases but these, however, are on the increase.

I would strongly recommend the Council give serious consideration in the near future to adopting the "back door" method as refuse collection is one of the facets of our work which is very much in the "shop window" of local government administration and by such matters are local authorities judged, more especially in this day and age and advancement in all other fields towards a better standard of living.

By reason of the increased amount of refuse this means continued revision of rounds, as it can be realized the capacity of vehicles is not elastic and it is found that the vehicles get less houses dealt with per load and the more journeys to disposal point means more non-productive time, at least one hour for every load.

In fact the whole gambit of this work is so involved with its many aspects and comparatively small things, such as sickness of one man, breakdown of a vehicle, puncture etc. can have serious repercussions on the system.

There is in my opinion need in this department for the employment of a supervisor foreman to take the burden of the day to day working of a cleansing department off the shoulders of the officers.

The growth of the district has been somewhat irregular, the Parishes of Finhoe and Alphington have grown rapidly, others like Clyst St. Mary and Stoke Canon will more than double in the next year or so if proposed developments mature, this again sets a problem.

The district is divided into 5 rounds at present and the vehicles used are as follows and give date brought into service:-

1961	1 S & D Fore & Aft Tipper	Diesel Engine Rear Loader	14 c.yds. capacity	
1960	1 S & D Fore & Aft Tipper	" "	14 c.yds.	"
1956	1 Karrier Gamecock Side Loader	Diesel Engine	12 c.yds.	"
1950	1 Karrier C.K.3 Side Loader	Petrol Engine	10 c.yds.	"
1947	1 Dennis Side Loader	Petrol Engine	12 c.yds.	"
1947	1 Karrier C.K.3 Side Loader	Petrol Engine	10 c.yds.	"

The last vehicle is not in general use but kept as reserve and only used for special jobs or to replace a vehicle under repair.

1950 1 Karrier Open tipper - for conveying covering materials to tip, collection of sweepings etc.

1962 1 Bristol Duplex Dozer

The number of men employed on the work is 18 - disposed as follows:-

3 men on each refuse collection vehicle - 5 rounds - 15 men

2 men on open tipper

1 man drives the Bristol Duplex Dozer

One man on open tipper lorry relieves on rounds in absence of any collector. Dozer driver also acts as relief driver or driver of spare vehicle as necessary for litter collections or special collections.

The Council did decide to purchase a S & D Pakamatic in the coming year. This is a compression type vehicle with a capacity of 35 c.yds. of compressed refuse. The coming into operation of this vehicle will reduce the number of loads and therefore non-productive hours of work.

STREET SWEEPING

This scheme inaugurated in the summer of 1960 works very smoothly chiefly due to the fact that all the sweepers are conscientious and take a real pride in their work.

The staff employed on this work are 4 men.

The villages covered are Alphington, Exminster, Lympstone, Pinhoe, Topsham, Woodbury (including Exton), Clyst St. Mary and Topsham.

In addition there are 7 part-time sweepers who generally tidy up, sweep and pick up litter in the villages of Exminster, Kanton, Starcross, Lympstone, Ide, Newton Poppleford and Topsham, at weekends. The County Council reimburse the Council with 15% of the annual cost.

LITTER COLLECTION

Over 100 litter bins or baskets are placed in villages, in laybys and suitable spots on main and trunk roads. These are emptied by the refuse collectors and road sweepers on their rounds. During the height of the holiday season special collections are also made.

The public generally need educating to use the facilities provided in a proper manner, there is a lot of abuse by householders in the area who travel to a litter bin and deposit household refuse and many other unwanted articles large and small, filling them so that little space is left for them to serve their real purpose to be for the passing motorist. Nevertheless, with present staff and vehicles it is impossible to do this work as well or as often as is really necessary.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Council purchased a Bristol Duplex Bulldozer and this commenced operating on the tip in April. This machine has already more than proved its worth.

On the principal tip the use of a bulldozer has made for better consolidation, kept the tip free from flies and rats besides reducing the labour involved (1 man was transferred to another department and not replaced) making a considerable saving.

In addition during the very wet weather, vehicles get stuck and the bulldozer is available to pull them out, saving a previous annual cost of some £200 in hiring special breakdown vehicles to do that work.

This machine is conveyed on the Council's lorry to other subsidiary tips again saving manual labour and in addition the driver acts as a relief driver on the reserve vehicle regularly in helping rounds or doing special collection work.

Refuse disposal sites are as follows:-

Alphington	Idle Lane - on Balls Farm in the cutting of the old Teign Valley Railway Line. This is the principal tip where some 80% of all the refuse is normally deposited and during wet weather if other tips become unusable takes 100%.
Bridford	An old quarry owned by Mr. Prickett, off Bridford Hill, takes refuse from Bridford, Christow, Dunsford and Ashton. This tip is not really satisfactory as other bodies also use it and the danger of fire is always imminent.
Exminster	Above Trood House - nearly complete and kept in reserve.
Starcross	Rear of Brickyard Cottages - can only be used during winter, receives refuse from Exminster, Starcross and Kenton. Should be completed within 2 years.
Whimble	On Strete Farm, usable only in dry weather but can be used throughout the year generally. Refuse from Broadclyst, Clyst Hydon, Clyst St. Lawrence, Whimble, Rockbeare and Aylesbeare.
Woodbury	On Coombe Farm, un usable throughout the year except in extremely wet conditions. Refuse from Woodbury, Lymington, Clyst St. George, Clyst St. Mary, East Budleigh, Otterton, Colaton Raleigh, Bickton and Newton Poppleford.
Clyst St. Mary	Oil Mill Lane, this tip was practically completed at the end of the year. After a period of settlement will have to be levelled.

It is imperative that more tip sites should be found very soon as many of the present tips are nearing the end of their usefulness except the Alphington one.

The areas in which tips would be most useful are Broadclyst - Whimble, Lymington - Woodbury - Topsham, and Starcross - Kilton, but sites are becoming increasingly difficult to find.

19. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

A full time Rodent Operator is employed and his duties include the destruction of all types of pests. In addition to the poisoning of rats and mice the Rodent Operator regularly visits all refuse tips for the destruction of flies.

Various types of dis-infestations were treated on request and were as follows:-

Flies	19 premises
Hornets	16 premises
Wasps	8 premises
Bees	3 premises
Cockroaches ..	1 premises

In previous years a charge was made for the destruction of all these insects, but the Council resolved to destroy hornets nests free of charge, but a standard charge of 10/- be made for destruction of wasps nests, which is to be paid before the nest is destroyed.

The following is a copy of the annual return made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with rodent control. (See overleaf).

	Type of Property				5 Agricultural
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwell- ing Houses (incl. Council Houses)	3 All other (including business premises)	4 Total of Col.1, 2 and 3	
1. No. of properties in District	36	9,542	624	10,202	809
2. Total no. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
Notification	-	93	31	124	22
No. of such properties infested by:-					
(a) Common rate- Major	-	1	-	1	-
- Minor	-	70	24	94	22
(b) House mouse-Minor	-	9	11	20	-
3. Total no. of properties inspected in course of survey under the Act	36	650	24	710	7
No. of such properties infested by:-					
(a) Common rat - Major	1	-	-	1	-
- Minor	14	252	11	277	3
(b) House mouse- Minor	1	25	-	26	-
4. Total no. of properties inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total inspections - including re-inspections	398	1,552	138	2,088	74
6. No. of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 & 4) treated by L.A.	16	357	46	419	25
7. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	102	372	72	546	32
8. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out			78		

20. FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1959

The following are the particulars which the Ministry of Labour require to be included in annual reports showing the work carried out during the year.

(a) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	27	-	2	-
3. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	7	-	-

(b) Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found Remedied		Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
	(2)	(3)			
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	-	-

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out workers in August list required 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made whole or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field coils	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel - (a) Making etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Cleaning & Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	-

